

WALK

ICE CREAM
FROM EL PASO, TEXAS
The PARLOR DRUG STORE
ZENO M. JOHNSON, Prop.

INSIDE TRUTHS OF AUSTRIA'S PLIGHT

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Vienna, Aug. 24.—Beautiful crops of early fruit and vegetables and promise of an abundance of harder later yields from the fields and orchards, with the Austrian dollar credit still available for the raising of daily bread have given Austria a reprieve from the terrific hardships of last winter.

Fall is as severe as ever, however, but in this gracious weather their need is not so keenly felt. Most too, is scanty and high, beyond reach of the masses. The American dollar credit will be exhausted before the winter sets fairly in and as much in Austria knows from where or by what means it will be replaced.

Strikes and disturbances in the Teutonic coal fields, the situation in Alsace, virtual suspension of the Hungarian supply, little as it was and, finally, Austria's inability to enforce even the meagre contractual supplies from Bohemia, have prevented the hopes for accumulation of a modest fuel reserve during the summer months. Public utilities of Vienna are reported to have but a week's reserve of coal for power and light and less than a month of gas coal at a minimum consumption. The last Austrian pig iron oven in operation has just drawn its first load of coke.

Easy For Floundering

Into this situation has been injected a curious business phase resulting from the increased value of the crown and foreign changes. In the late winter and early spring the crown dropped as low as 250 to the dollar on private exchange. Encouraged by this a small export trade was developed. Austrian factories, famous for certain forms of finished articles, began to resume operations on a limited scale, foreign buyers securing a good business chance in the low crown value against standard currencies.

Manufacturers were able to get advances of credit to secure coal and needed raw materials. It was a good speculation for foreign values. Then the Minister of Finance, Dr. Reich, dropped a hint one day during a debate in the Assembly that it would be wise if Austrian retail sellers were to raise their crown prices to the equivalent of foreign values. They did it. A suit of clothes that cost from 1,000 to 1,000 crowns rose in price to from 10,000 to 10,000 crowns. Everything else went up in proportion.

Worse Than Endless Chain

Then the government, acting on the same principle, is reported to have gone on the Zurich exchange,

which contains some quotations with large amounts of Italian money and forced the crown up. Their efforts were assisted unexpectedly by an influx into Austria of foreign money speculators. An appreciation of the value of the other countries of Central and Eastern Europe made their last field for speculation. Pounds, dollars and francs became plentiful with small demand and the crown rose in value until the official price was 130 to the dollar and 150 in private deals. Retail prices continued to go up, so that with the rise in the crown putting foreign values one-half, the plan literally "cut its own throat."

Foreign buyers quit. Retail trade stagnated. Native Austrians did not know whether to laugh or cry at a straw hat in a window bearing the price of 2,000 crowns. But they were not sold.

The next step in the reaction hit the basic industries. The few factories running have begun to curtail or close down as orders are cancelled and new contracts fail to come. The Ministry of Socialization is beset with requests from manufacturers to be permitted to discharge employees, it being reported that as high as twenty a day have been received.

Germany's Better Class Return to "Simplicity"

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Berlin, Aug. 21.—Since the rise in the blockade, Germany has imported 10,000,000,000 marks' worth of silk, perfumes, chocolates, oranges, cigarettes and other luxuries from abroad, and the poor are clamoring for oatmeal and condensed milk, according to German advocates of "the simple life."

A new movement known as the League for the Regeneration of Germany, which preaches plain living and high thinking, a return to old-time simplicity, coupled with a revival of intellectualism, as opposed to the mass intoxication of the present day, has started here. It depreciates the daily issuance of 25,000,000 marks in paper currency by the government.

An appeal is made to the people to confine themselves to the essentials of life—no more foreign-made clothes or luxury foods, no more expensive pleasure trips abroad; no more costly presents.

The promoters, among whom are former Finance Minister Gustav Stresemann, the communist expert Walter Rathenau and a dozen well-known professors and social welfare workers, emphasize that they are not anti-semitic nor prohibitionists but that they make a plain appeal to the common sense of the people to restrict their general expenditures for the sake of the Fatherland.

It is claimed for the movement that it is entirely non-partisan and that it has the official endorsement of the government.

Ol' John B. Thrift, Sr.



Women to Vote In November Election

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the ballot by going to the polls and voting. She was arrested and convicted, and though she refused to pay her fine, was never jailed. She became, however, the forerunner of the "suffragette" who adopted the forceful tactics of the latter days of the campaign.

State after state gradually enfranchised its women citizens. Beginning with Wyoming in 1890, by 1919 sixteen states had given women the right to vote, and fourteen states had presidential suffrage previous to ratification of the amendment.

Militancy in the fight for suffrage in America made its appearance with the formation of the National Woman's party in 1913. On the eve of President Wilson's inauguration, 6,000 women, led by Alice Paul, now the chairman of the party, attempted to march from the capitol to the White House. They were harassed by a hostile crowd which viewed them as unbecomingly noisy and the capital of the United States had its first experience with suffrage riots.

Continuing their demonstrations over a period of seven years, members of the women's party picketed the White House with banners in their hands and several times in jail for the disturbance of the peace which grew out of their pickets and blockade of the executive mansion. During the last few months before the adoption of the amendment the militants redoubled their exertions. Several demonstrations were held on the steps of the capitol and on New Year's day, 1919, watch fires were lighted in front of the White House in which every speech made by President Wilson in Europe on democracy and self-government was burned. The acts, however, were disapproved by the national association.

Promptly with the passage of the amendment by congress, the suffrage forces turned their attention to ratification of the necessary three-quarters of the states. Numerous sessions of the state legislatures were called to act upon the nineteenth than upon any other amendment.

Wisconsin and Michigan on June 10 were the first states to ratify, followed on June 16 by New York, Kansas and Ohio.

Other states ratified in the following order: Illinois, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Texas, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Montana, Nebraska, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Utah, California, Maine, North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado, Rhode Island, Kentucky, Oregon, Indiana, Wyoming, Nevada, New Jersey, Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and West Virginia.

Women Oppose

From its beginning in this country, the suffrage movement met determined opposition from women as well as from men. The first organized opposition on the part of women manifested itself in 1913 when a committee of prominent women presented a petition to congress protesting "against the extension of suffrage to women." Mrs. W. T. Rhea, wife of the Civil War hero, headed the committee, of which Mrs. Catherine Ward Beecher, sister of the famous reformer, Henry Ward Beecher, was a member. Various anti-suffrage organizations came into being, some with the National Association, opposed to Woman Suffrage was formed in 1911, with Mrs. Arthur M. Tappan of New York as its first president. This body was the first to oppose the adoption and ratification of the amendment.

Horrors of Desert, Travel Only What Desire

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Salt Lake City, Utah, August 25.—Two parties of automobile travelers became lost on unimproved roads in Utah deserts recently and only reached safety after experiences at most as harrowing as some of those the pioneers underwent.

Arthur Lawrence of Delta, Utah, started on a vacation trip with his wife and their two children, seven and five years old. They determined to take a new and little traveled road, but after going about sixty miles their car broke down.

Lawrence took a quart bottle of water and started to walk back to Delta for help. After fasting from heat and fatigue sometime in the afternoon, and recovering in the cool of the evening, he reached the settlement of Hickory, in such a condition that he was unable to tell of the plight of his family. Friends took him to a hotel and there he recovered sufficiently to ask and find his family.

About noon the day following, the breakdown Mrs. Lawrence started to walk to Delta with the children. They had gone five miles before they met the rescue party.

Another Party in Trouble

L. C. Burton and Mrs. Burton of Washington, D. C., constituted the other party. They were taking a "short cut" north of the Great Salt Lake at the time and found on it a broken down car whose sole occupant was a small boy. The boy said his father had gone to a ranch by water. They gave the boy some of their dwindling supply of water and water gave what remained to drink. A canary bird they were taking east with them. Their car broke down some hours later and they determined to walk back to that which they had passed earlier in the day. Hurrying through the heat, exhaustion was soon added to their troubles. One of the dogs was unable to walk further and Mr. Burton carried it. Mrs. Burton carried a peach pit in her mouth to alleviate the thirst, and hit down on it unconsciously and broke three teeth. Mr. Burton said that their principal anxiety was that the car they would would be gone before they could reach it. After eight hours walking and running they reached the car.

Another party of automobilists had come on, including two University of California professors, and the party carried the hurtles back to their own car. With the aid of the Californians the Burton car was started again and continued the trip.

"Pigs Is Pigs," and N. M. Girl Earns Cash

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Albuquerque, N. M., August 27.—Miss Frances Parker, 18, living at Rancho de Alamos, this county, is enjoying her vacation in the Pacific coast, on the money she earned. This is the way it happened.

Two years ago she joined the pig club, borrowed \$100 from a local bank to pay for the pig. In August, 1930, the first litter of pigs was born. In October the litter was a cash prize of \$25 to the county boys and girls county contest. Last February the second litter of pigs was born. The said sum of money and others were disbursed. She now has on hand one brood sow, one barrow and five little pigs, valued conservatively at \$250.

Pigmen grow at the corner of 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Lady's pose also.

Mexican Shoemaker is Now Federal Governor

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Mexico City, August 27.—Celestino Gaxoa, former shoemaker, now governor of the federal district which comprises Mexico City, is trying to abolish his own office.

Senor Gaxoa contends that his work is not necessary, since there is a city council in existence well able to handle the municipal affairs of the capital.

Pointing out the frequent conflicts of authority resulting from the present dual system of administering the affairs of the capital, Governor Gaxoa said:

"I am planning to submit to the president of the republic a bill project for the abolition of the federal district government. I believe it to be superfluous."

When the news of Governor Gaxoa's plan spread to the employees of the federal district, many were surprised to have learned. It is pointed out, however, that most of these employees can be retained under the city council system.

Probably He Doesn't Do Much Himself

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 26.—Labor is about 50 percent as efficient as it was in former times, according to the annual report of John A. Griffith, city engineer of Los Angeles, filed recently. This comment appeared in the report in explanation of the high costs of inspections of public improvements.

Watch for the 10 sale, Columbus Drug Co.

SINN FEIN LAWS SUPERCEDE THE ENGLISH

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Dublin, July 26.—Sinn Fein is organizing, under the name of the Irish Republican government, a supreme court of appeals which when set up will complete the system of tribunals as successful in handling minor disputes for the past months. The highest court of the British government in Ireland has virtually ceased to function because appeals have been withdrawn and many fitments decline to recognize that it has any authority whatever.

Arthur Griffith, the leader of Sinn Fein in Ireland, told the Associated Press that it had not been decided whether to have three or five judges on the supreme bench nor had the judges been selected.

Crime Wave Checked

Our lower courts have been successful in checking the wave of crime that was sweeping over Ireland a few months ago, said Mr. Griffith. "Whatever may be said about the Republican government, for my enemies it must be and is admitted that petty crime has been on the wane all over the country since our courts began to function. Naturally many cases both criminal and civil have been suspended but we have an court better than a district court in which we may take them. Appeal cases are piling up and the need of a supreme court is becoming every day.

Juries Refuse to Appear

"We do not anticipate any more trouble with the military and police in holding sittings of the supreme court than we have had in connection with the lower ones. Now and then an armed force reveals their being held but in that case the court meets some where else. In no instance have the troops and police permanently prevented cases from being tried."

The plan for forestalling British judges and courts is very simple but quite effective. When court is called upon summoned by jury service fail to appear. Five or six in 1930 have been imposed on jurors. If the officers arrest them and imprison them they go on to work strike and subsequently are released. Hence, British authorities have ceased to use imprisonment as a weapon and their courts are quickly coming to function.

English Courts Disappear

All officers of the Sinn Fein courts and district courts are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice of the Irish Republic.

Each island is a rock action agrees to abide by the decision and not take on the case in an "open court" assuming a British institution in Ireland. This agreement and the weight of public opinion constitutes the power of the new courts in civil cases. The power in criminal cases lies with the Irish volunteers, a force that is becoming less and less active in its activities. The courts are held in public halls or in any place convenient and reports of the destruction of the court houses of the British government come in almost daily.

Melons on ice at Dean's Grocery.

The Bazaar

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Because the Klen chain of stores are established in Columbus, Douglas, Las Cruces and El Paso.

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The Bazaar carries the best selected and largest stock of Dry Goods and Notions in the city, and country, service and treatment is the invariable rule.

Gent's Furnishings

Everything for Men is to be found in the Bazaar's Department in this store. Riffy clothes, modest suits, dressy neckties and the latest in hats.

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

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THE BAZAAR

Navy Fancy Divers



Did you ever try to turn a "back flip" from a perch forty feet above the surface of the water? Well, take a look at this little fellow doing one of his fancy high dives for the education of the boys he has heard of the crew he is only one season in the ship. The officer standing by is evidently checking in an effort to